Cambria Freeman

A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

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One copy, three months, - - - -	50

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Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; thirty-five, six months; and fifty numbers, a year.

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JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order in good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS!

Unless you are not, unless you have been to

Wolff's Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞NO FIT, NO CHARGE!☜

A. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY-MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

SUMMER GARMENTS

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

☞OVERCOATS, from the lowest-priced cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

☞Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1,50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c.

☞To the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the low-priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF,

Next door to the Post Office, Altoona, Pa.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the further advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

102 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

THE KIDNEYS!

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine ahn convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called a Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occuring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys.—These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absortents into healthy action by which the watery or calcerous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kind of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies thereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections. M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

☞Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE!

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP IN A STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HEMLOCK.

The Poet's Department.

MIDSUMMER.

Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay;
I seek the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet—
Where grow the pine trees tall and bland,
The ancient oak austere and grand,
The fringy roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the grass a white sleeved row;
With even strokes their scythes they swing,
In time their merry whetstones ring;
Behind the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swaths in the sun;
The cattle graze, while, warm and still,
Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill,
And bright, when summer breezes break,
And green wheat crinkles like a lake.

Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells;
The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum;
The squirrel leaps among the boughs
And chatters in the leafy house;
The oriole flashes by, and look!
Into the mirror of the brook,
Where the vain blue-bird trims his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me;
Oh, this is peace! I have no need
Of friend to talk, of book to read;
A dear Companion here abides;
Close to my thrilling heart He hides;
The holy silence is His voice;
I lie and listen, and rejoice.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

THE BOY WHO WON HIMSELF.

I was going up the Mississippi in 1848, Judge Underwood of Kentucky and Henry Clay being on board.

"That's a tough crew, from Natchez," remarked the clerk, who came upon the deck as we were about going below.—"They play hard and high."

"Let's go and look on for a while," said the judge.

We went into the saloon, where we found two parties at play. At one of the tables sat four men, about whom were gathered a large number of lookers on, and as these proved to be the heavy players, we joined the group of spectators.—The game was twenty-deck poker, and money was changing hands with startling rapidity. One of the players, a middle-aged man, whose face showed but too plainly the ravages of an excess that was snapping his life, and who, I afterwards learned, was a cotton-planter, had staked his last dollar, and "called his opponent's hand." He held four queene, against which were laid down four kings. And he was "broken." He started to his feet as though he would leave the table.

"Are ye dead broke, Colonel?" asked he of the four kings.

"Yes—to the last picayune."

"Give me yer note, and I'll lend ye."

"No," replied the planter with an oath; "I can do better than that. Where's Wackman?"

"Here," answered a dark visaged man.

"Bring the boy and girl here that I bought at Natchez. Hold on the game just one minute, gentlemen, and I'll make a raise."

The man went away, and shortly returned accompanied by the "girl and boy." Said girl proved to be a bright Mulatto woman, of five-and-thirty, or thereabouts; and the "boy" was her son.

The boy was not far from ten years of age, with a face lighter in color than was his mother's; his features really handsome.

"Look here, gentlemen," spoke the planter, rising, "here's as likely a pair, for a girl and her brat, as you can scare up. I paid eight hundred dollars for 'em. Who'll give six?"

"Why not put 'em up separate?" asked one.

"'Twon't do to put them up separate. The gal has sworn that she will kill herself if the boy is sold away from her; and her old master says she'll be sure to keep her word. But don't you see the woman is worth more'n I ask for the pair. Now what do ye say? Who'll take 'em at six hundred?'

The owner then waited a few seconds without receiving an answer, and then said:

"I must have the money, so here goes for a raffle. Twenty dollars a throw, and thirty chances for the pair. Come, gentlemen, let's see the color of your coin.—Them that buys first will throw first."

Here was excitement as well as a chance for profit. The three players at the table took two chances each. Then the spectators surged up, and twenty chances were sold as fast as the planter could take the money and write down the names. Then came a lull. The planter himself took two chances, whereupon his three companions took each one more. Then three men in the crowd "doubled up."

"Two more chances, gentlemen."

Clay whispered apart to the judge, and then made his way to the table, and threw down two golden eagles.

"What name?"

"Give it to the woman."

"Eh!—the gal herself?"

"Yes. Give her a chance."

"All right. One chance for Ninette!"

Before the planter could call again, Judge Underwood had placed twenty dollars upon the table, saying, as he did so:

"This is for the boy."

"Good!" cried the owner of the property, "Here's a chance for Tommy. And that takes the lot. Where's the clerk?"

"Here."

"Have you got blanks for this sort of business?

"Yes."

"Then won't ye fill up a bill of sale of these two—Ninette and Tommy—and leave a place to put in the name of the winner? Now for the dice, gentlemen."

The dice were brought on, and the shaking commenced. There were three dice, and each player was entitled to three throws. Of the first ten throws thirty-six was the highest number cast. The eleventh throw turned up forty-two. Then the scores fell again till the twenty first throw, when one of the gamesters threw out forty-nine.

The crowd was now all excitement.—Forty-nine was a hard point to beat. The lowest number that could be thrown was nine; and the highest (nine sixes) was fifty-four; making what is called an average throw, about thirty-one and one-half. Of a hundred throws, the majority will fall below thirty-two.

Again the dice rattled in the box as the second gamester took his turn; but the throw was a low one. The twenty-eighth throw belonged to the clerk of the boat, who had now returned with the bill of sale. He threw forty-nine, tying the gamester.

"Come, Ninette! It's your turn"

The woman started and quivered, and pressed her hand over her heart. Only the groaning and the puffing of the engine broke the stillness of the place."

"Will the gentleman who paid for the chance throw for me?" she said, in a low, musical tone, earnest and imploring, and of purest accent.

"Let your boy throw for you," returned Mr. Clay, who shrank from the ordeal "His luck should be better than mine." Tommy came forward and took the box. His mother's hands were clasped, and her lips moved in prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen. What a world of weal or woe hung upon the fickle chance! He held in his hand the sealed book in which was written the fate of his mother and himself, and it was to be opened upon the hazard of a die!

He shook the box and turned the box upon the table. Three aces! A moment he gazed upon the three single spots, and then, dropping the box, he sank back, pale and frightened.

"Shake again, Tommy," said the planter.

"It's no use, master. I can't get forty-nine."

"But you've got your own chance, my boy."

"Aye," cried the judge. "That was your mother's chance. Now throw for yourself—throw for the chance I gave you; brace up, and take heart, and may Heaven help you!"

That was not an assembly of religiously inclined persons by any means; but the fervent petition of the judge met with a warm and impulsive response of "Amen" from nearly all present.

Again the boy came forward and lifted the box. His lips were tightly shut, and the cold quivering of the limbs was hushed. The only sound in that saloon above the deep breathing of the spectators, was the clicking of the ivory cubes. Presently the first throw was made.

"Five—five—six, are sixteen," announced the planter, setting down the figures.

The dice were gathered up, and thrown again.

"Six—six—and a five. Good! That's seventeen."

The boy was pale as death as he took the box for the last throw, and his mother leaned against a stanchion for support.—At length, he threw! and the book was opened.

"Three sixes!—Eighteen!—and that's fifty-one! Tommy, my boy, you're a trump! Now, Mr. Clerk, fill up the bill of sale, and I'll sign it before these witnesses."

The scene that followed can be better imagined than described. The last time I heard from Judge Underwood, he was alive and well, though long retired from active life. Ninette was his housekeeper, and Tommy is his trusted and trustful henchman.

CAN ANY ONE TELL?—Can an one tell how men that cannot absolutely pay small bills, can always find money to buy liquor and treat when happening among friends?

Can any one tell how many young men who dodge their washer woman, and who are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or seven-up?

Can any one tell how it is with some men who owe their butchers, owe for rent, owe for tailoring, for shoes, etc., can have anything that's nice, eat oysters at night, wear fine clothes, and have all the delicacies of the season?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and don't work; while others who are industrious, and are always employed, almost starve?

AN exchange says: "Summer has arrived and will play a star engagement of three months. It opened with the warm play, entitled 'A Red Hot Sun,' to be followed by the farce of 'Take a Sweat.'"

TRUE HEROISM.

BY E. L. S.

Once or twice in my life I have met with heroines. I will tell you of one now. I can paint no beautiful vision, nor dower her with charms of intellect. When I first knew her she was past thirty, small, brown, void of grace or beauty.—She had married at sixteen; she had no education—could read and that was all.

She had child after child, until seven cumbered her dwelling but gladdened her heart. She had borne and suffered much, but her great heart was brave still. Her husband gamed, drank and used her cruelly. Frequently he drove her out on the lonely hills, and, with her children cowering about her, she spent the night under the still, cold, unpitying stars, calling for aid on the heaven that was far from her misery, and praying to her mother's God. I wondered then how she trusted Him with such blindness, for I, poor waif, knew no mother's teachings of piety—mine lay under the lilies.

At length her husband committed a crime for which he was arraigned before a court of justice, and his two oldest children were the principal witnesses of his guilt. She knew that their testimony would be against him, but her parting admonition was, "Tell the truth; nothing but the truth. 'God sees,' and I shall trust him; it is hard, but it must be truth, the whole truth."

He was convicted, but escaped from prison—some did say by her connivance. Of that I know not. I only know that the upas had been taken from their midst.

Now began her struggle. Alone and unaided, she looked want and desolation in the face, as a hero fronts an armed foe in battle, and bared arm and heart for the strife. She was proud, and asked no favor but employment. The children showed their mother's training, and the boys worked in any capacity. The eldest girl sewed with her mother. The light dawned and at last shone steadily, and her children went regularly to school.—Now, for the first time she learned to write her own name from her fourth child, a boy she herself had taught to read.

They were the proudest family I ever knew. They felt their own worthiness and looked for no slights from superiors in station. They had been taught to associate with the good and respectable, or remain isolated. Their sphere widened, society extended its hand, and at last a place was granted them. Near this time the fugitive husband returned, and the two long parted met again. She led him as a stranger to her bedroom, and retiring to her lonely chamber spent the night in prayer. Like Jacob of old, she struggled; and like him she also triumphed.

Her sons and daughters, when grown to man and womanhood, held places of trust and honor, and when her last hour came, the soul passed to its rest, while a triumphant song was issuing from her lips.

I met a heroine this morning, a very homely old creature, but nevertheless one of life's bravest soldiers.

"Stop the car, madam, please stop it!" It was a woman's cry, as she ran after the street car of which I chanced to be the only occupant, and the cry was so pleading I wrang the bell at once, though she was still far off. The driver stopped his mule, looked back, and seeing a woman freighted with a huge basket, prepared to drive on. "Let her wait for the next one," he said carelessly. "Please wait," I pleaded; "a minute may be a great deal to her." With a smile he nodded assent, and in a few seconds, panting with the speed she had made, and her heavy load, she was at the door. She sat down and wiped her weather stained face with her coarse apron, thanking me in broken English for my kindness. What a trifling kindness it was, and yet how grateful she seemed for it, as she broke into an explanation of why she was so hurried.

She lived far out in the suburbs, owned three cows, milked and sold the milk; she worked a market garden, assisted by a son of fifteen. She had four other children, the youngest five years old, "and she was only a year old when I lost my man," she added, seeing I was an interested listener. "I have bought half a square of ground, something is still due on it, and I went to pay a note this morning." "How early do you rise every morning?" I asked. "At four, madam; its weary work, what with digging and watering the garden, carrying the vegetables, milking the cows, and the odd jobs of a house, my feet are often so sore that I can't sleep when I lie down; but the clothes to buy and the little mouths to feed is a good spur to drive me," she concluded with a laugh.

"Are none of them able to help?" I asked. "Oh, yes, my girl helps, but she goes to school, you see." "And who makes the clothes?" I asked. "I sew at night sometimes, and when I sit down to rest, but summer is here now, and we won't want so many clothes."

I have given the synopsis of the story she gave me in detail. There was heroism, and here in this worn, withered, homely woman, was a spirit beautiful in its strength, sublime in its patience. Not one word of complaint; no whining over destiny; no feeling of disappointment because her lot was less fair; yet her language told that a fairer would have been prized, as it would have been sweet.

Oh fair and gentle women of quiet, happy, love-girdled homes, unused to toil, wearing luxurious garments and jewels of great value, do you ever think how far a sweet smile or a kindly act will go toward cheering the life of lowlier sisters? You sit beside them, regarding them as little as the weeds on the wayside, and perhaps sneer thoughtlessly, if their homely garments chance to touch your own; never knowing that the common clay beside you holds a soul as pure, and leads a life far more heroic in its struggle than yours can ever be.

"Kind words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

A Three-Acre Farm.

Ten years ago, an Irishman—who, for short, we will call St. Nick—bought three acres of land, for which he paid, with a one-story new house thereon, four hundred and fifty dollars—counting the tenement three hundred and seventy-five, and the land the balance.

Hiring a pasture, he purchased a cow; and with serene faith began to work in his new-bought soil. It was worn out—a poor pasture—it would not summer a two-year-old steer, and the rent would have been considered exhorbitant if over four dollars a year.

He has since added two acres of rocky bush pasture, but with better soil than his purchase, and in addition to the crops raised on both, he annually hires $15 worth of pasturing, and buys $25 worth of hay.

Last year, with his first purchase and one acre of his last under cultivation, he raised (actual measure), of potatoes, one hundred and ten bushels; of corn, eighty-five bushels of ears; of beans, three bushels and three pecks; of cabbages, seven hundred heads; besides twenty-one bushels of oats, and a little over one ton and a half of clover hay.

He fattened two hogs, one of which sold for 14½ cents a pound, and weighed three hundred and four pounds; the other, salted for himself, weighed three hundred and one pounds. His dairy, now increased to two cows, brought him a little over $90 in cash for the butter sold, and $21.43 for the two calves.

His dozen hens (average) bought nearly all the store supplies for a family of three, besides paying for their food. And in addition to all this, he raised a calf, which a neighbor gave him, that enters upon its second summer, worth at least $18.

All this from the labor of a man quite advanced in years, and physically incapable of doing much more than half a man's work.

He bought the house and land mostly on credit; has his debts now nearly paid; has doubled the value of both his purchases; and when his labor is over, will leave his wife and daughter quite a little estate worked out of his sterile, root-bound and rock-bound soil in ten years.

He commences this year with a light heart, at least fifty loads of manure, two cows and the calf, two wintered pigs, twenty hens, and the promise of raising more on his five acres than half the poor farmers in the country will raise on fifty.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE USE OF WHITTLING.—In reading recently a detailed statement of the capture of Fort Pulaski by our troops on the 11th of April, 1862, we learned that whittling was turned to good account. Late at night (the engagement was to begin early next morning) Lieut. Porter visited all our batteries to see that every thing was ready for the opening of the great drama.—Many little items were found to be needed, and were promptly provided. At the ten-inch mortar battery, fuse plugs were still wanting, and there were none to be had. The ordinance officer had brought up a supply, but they were prepared for another piece, and were of no use. Here, then, were four pieces in the most advanced position, which would be useless—and fire was to be opened at daylight.

The officer was in despair until a happy thought struck him. There was a Yankee regiment on the island—all Yankees are whittlers—and if that regiment could be turned out at once, and set to work at their favorite pastime, they could whittle out a supply before daylight. Porter immediately put spurs to his horse and rode furiously to camp. The Sixth Connecticut was ordered out to whittle, and did whittle to advantage, providing all the plugs that were used in Battery Totten on the two succeeding days—until Pulaski pulled down the rebel flag, and passed again under the stars and stripes.

A SOLEMN WARNING.—You may worm a fence around a winter's supply of summer weather, skim the cloud from the sky with a teaspoon, catch a thunderbolt in a bladder, break a hurricane to harness, lasso an avalanche, pin a diaper on the crater of an active volcano, hive all the stars in a nail-keg, hang the ocean on a rail to dry, put the sky to soak in a gourd, unbuckle the belly-band of eternity, and paste 'To Let' on the sun and moon; but never—for a moment—delude yourself with the idea that you can escape that place on the other side of purgatory and get to heaven unless you pay the printer promptly.—*Chariton Patriot.*

WHAT key will unlock most men's minds? Whiskey.

Absence of Mind.

DOCTOR JOSIAH CAMPBELL, who lived for many years on the Western reserve, in Ohio, was a skillful physician, but withal one of the most eccentric and absent-minded persons in the world, except Margaret, his wife, and she was fully his equal. One summer morning the Doctor was caught out in a tremendous shower, which drenched him to the skin. It soon cleared off, however, and Doctor Josh rode into his own yard, where he took the dripping saddle from his horse and let him go adrift into the pasture. The saddle he placed on a stout log of wood which was elevated some four feet from the ground on two posts, where the doctor had begun to build a platform to dry his peaches on.

After having got his saddle fixed so it would dry, he took the bridle, and, putting the bits over the end of the log, he stretched out the reins, and hitching them to the horn of the saddle, went in to change his wet clothes and get breakfast. Josiah, Jr., and Margaret, Jr., were away from home on a visit, and so the two seniors sat down to the morning meal.—When they were about half through, Jim Atwood, a farmer who lived about eight miles distant, came in, telling the doctor he wished he would go over to his house, as he reckoned he might be wanted over there, and then went off to the village in a hurry, after some necessary "fixins."

When the doctor finished his meal, he took his saddle-bags and out he went into the yard, where he deliberately mounted his saddle and set out in imagination for Jim Atwood's.

For a long time he rode on in silence, with his eyes intently fixed on Buchan's Practice, which lay open before him. At length he began to feel the fierce rays of a mid-day sun, and on looking up from his book he discovered a house close by him, upon which he sung out lustily for a drink of water.

Aunt Margaret, who had been for the last two hours very busy in the garden, soon made her appearance with a pitcher of milk, and after the thirsty stranger had taken a long draught, they entered into an animated conversation, the doctor launching out into rapturous praises about the scenery of the place, the neatness of the buildings, the fine orchard of peach and apple trees; and the lady, who had caught a glimpse of the saddle-bags, made a great many inquiries about the health of the neighborhood, etc.

The Doctor finally took his leave of the lady, assuring her that he would call on his return and have some further conversation with her, as she reminded him so much of his wife, who, he was sure, would be very happy to make her acquaintance.

The lady turned to enter the house, and the doctor had just gathered up the reins, when Jim Atwood dashed up to the gate with his horse all in a lather of foam.

"What on earth are you doing, Doctro?" yelled Jim; "get off that leg and come along!"

The doctor was greatly astonished at first, but after a few minutes it got through his hair that he had been all the morning riding a beech-log in his own dooryard.

Warm Weather in the Past.

As some of our people think this summer has been a very warm one, (we athong the number,) we publish the following from the records kept at Nuremberg, in Bavaria, to show how far the past has been ahead of the present in the matter of extreme heat:

In 1131 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, and wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1176 and 1177 crops of oats and hay failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loir, Rhine and Danube. In 1391-94 a multitude of animals perished by heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538 '39, '40 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 16 there was in Italy, France and the Netherlands, an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of heat. 1678 was very hot, as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single little from April until October!—The growing grain was burned, the rivers dried up. The thermometer showed 30 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and '24 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry; the growing grain was calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1752, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that year was very precious. In 1818 the theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reaumer, or 113 Fahrenheit. During the three days of the revolution of July, 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees Centigrade, about 97 Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : JULY 28, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic electors of the several Election Districts of Cambria county, will please meet at their respective election houses, on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates each, to attend the County Convention to be held in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, to place in nomination a County Ticket, to be supported by the people at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the Committee.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Chairman.

Ebensburg, July 11, 1870.

ALL the signs of the times indicate beyond question or doubt the early and triumphant success of the Democratic party, pledged as it is to the supremacy of the white race and the protection of the laboring classes everywhere against the grasping greed and base machinations of the bond-holding and wealth-absorbing aristocrats of the country, who are arrayed almost to a man on the side of radicalism and the many other stupendous and damning heresies which follow so closely in its wake. That light is at last dawning, and that the great day of jubilee is rapidly approaching, cannot be gainsayed, as the following instances cited by the Philadelphia *Age*, as well as numberless changes that are constantly occurring throughout our own and other States, most clearly and unmistakably manifest. Corruption and misrule have had their day, and must now succumb to the cause of truth and right, as maintained and battled for by the Democratic legions so gloriously moving on to certain victory.

At the late Democratic primary election in Uniontown, in this State, seventeen persons previously connected with the Radical party, pledged themselves to vote the Democratic ticket in the future. In Washington county, eight Radicals came out in the same way; and in East Fairfield township, same county, six formerly active Radicals took the same high position on the White Man's Platform. If the Democratic party will carry the White Man's banner, well advanced in front of their column in the coming contest, they will win the day from Maine to Texas.

ON SATURDAY of next week the Democrats of the several boroughs and townships of this county will be called upon to choose delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held on the Monday following. We need hardly admonish our Democratic friends of the importance of the great duty before them.—If good, reliable Democrats are selected as delegates, and they do their work wisely and well, as they no doubt will, all will be right.

We sincerely hope that the honest, hard working Democrats of Cambria county will take this matter into their own hands and see to it that the *very best men* in their respective districts are sent to represent them in the Convention. If this is done, and all *personal* feelings are disregarded, we shall have candidates who can not only sustain themselves in the field, but sustain the reputation of "Little Cambria" in the legislative halls and in the faithful and honest discharge of their duties as county officers.

We profess to be the special friend of no particular candidate, but we do profess an ardent desire that all the nominations may redound to the credit of the county, and secure us a brilliant, as it will be a well merited, success.

THE London *Times* of July 25th publishes the full text of the late treaty proposed by France to Prussia as the price of peace, after the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and again revived recently when France asked the cession of the Grand Duchy to Luxemburg and the conquest of Belgium, assisted by Prussia. France as a return for this promised Prussia to permit the fusion of South and North Germany, except the Austrian provinces; also, recognizing the validity of the acquisitions made by Prussia at the end of war in Bohemia. France also proposed an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. To these arrangements the reply of Prussia was curt and decisive. She positively refused to consider any such propositions coming from France. This declination of Prussia to listen to any overtures from France was the real cause of the present conflict.

THIS is the way the labor assembly of Cincinnati and vicinity goes for the negro-Chinese party:

Unless the Government shall soon commence the work of redressing the wrongs of labor it will prove to have been unworthy of the first drob of that river of blood which five hundred thousand working-men poured out in defense of the old flag. To take our blood, to take our lands, to tax us so enormously to pay the costs of the war which the monopolists produced, and then to import Chinamen to work in our stead and drive our families into distress, constitute such an accumulation of wrongs as would justify revolution had we not the ballot for redress of grievances.

THE Huntingdon *Monitor* truthfully remarks that Democrats should consider well the importance of going to the delegate elections and when there to see to it that the persons to be chosen delegates are men of undoubted integrity and good judgment, who are thoroughly conversant with local politics and political interests dependent upon their action.

Suicide of the French Minister.

On Wednesday morning of last week M. PREVOST PARADOL, the newly appointed Minister from France to this government, committed suicide in his own house in Washington city, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. It was a most sad and melancholy affair. The deceased had only arrived in this country from Paris about ten days before the commission of the terrible tragedy, and only on the Saturday previous to his lamentable death had he presented his credentials to President GRANT. M. PARADOL brought with him to this country his young son and daughter, both of whom were sojourning at Newport, Rhode Island, at the time of their father's tragical death. Young as they are, and strangers in a strange land, their sad bereavement appeals to the warmest sympathies of the American heart. They and the remains of their honored but unfortunate father left New York for France in the steamship Lafayette on Saturday last. He was one of the most prominent men in France. His literary attainments were of the very highest order, and it was peculiarly in that department that he achieved his greatest success. His melancholy death is to be sincerely regretted.

In commenting on this lamentable affair the New York *World* throws some light on the causes which led to the commission of the terrible act and furnishes a glance at the inner life of the unfortunate man which will be perused with painful interest by all our readers:

"He found himself exiled from the land of his birth the very moment of one of the grandest struggles of her marvelous history. He found himself surrounded in the land of his faith by passionate distrust which pained as deeply as they surprised him. All this might have been easily borne by a man trained to the Olympian indifference of diplomatic life. The surge of the sea, which is so appalling to the landsmen fresh from forest, and fell and quiet upland homes, makes only music in the sailor's ear. But M. PREVOST PARADOL was new to diplomacy, new almost to politics. He had never filled any public position, save as a Member of the Academy. He knew nothing and his nature shrank from learning anything of the tortuous, troubled and irritating practical exigencies of public affairs. Had his initiation into these new and dire necessities come upon him at a more favorable season, however, he might have passed through it calmly and successfully. For his nature, though sensitive as a woman's, lacked neither fibre nor muscle. But his whole constitution was shaken and enfeebled by the sudden strain of our dessicating atmosphere and the stress of our 'sunbeams like swords.' He began to complain of the dazing and disturbing effect of the great heats upon his nerves and his brain almost as soon as he reached Washington, and he made haste to send his young children away from that fearful furnace of fire to the breezes and the bland air of Newport. They had scarcely reached their summer home when the measure of his cup ran over—the silver cord was snapped, and his self-command gave way. The dismal story, in all its pathetic details, we leave it to our correspondents at the Capital to tell. One thing, however they cannot set forth—one thing every feeling heart must shrink from dwelling upon—the infinitely piteous hap of the dead Minister's poor children thus so suddenly and so terribly orphaned in a strange land."

ON the subject of Papal infallibility, which has elicited so much criticism, favorable and otherwise, as well in the public journals as among the people of all civilized countries, the New York *Sun* makes the following sensible and well-timed comments:

The ignorance displayed by so many of those who undertake to discuss the question of Papal infallibility appears in full force in the following extract from the Chicago *Tribune*:

"The Pope having been declared infallible by the Œcumenical Council, why do not the statesmen of Europe refer the outstanding differences between France and Prussia to His Holiness, and thereby save the enormous outlay of blood and treasure which will be entailed by a war? What is the use of having an infallible personage at Rome, if his infallibility cannot be turned to account in great emergencies?"

The infallibility of the Pope has no reference whatever to temporal affairs. He is declared to be infallible, not as an individual man, but as the chief Bishop of the Roman Church, claiming to be the vicegerent of Christ on earth. That the Church is the depository of divine inspiration is a doctrine which has long been professed by the Roman Catholic communion, and it is not strange even to some Protestant churches. This inspiration of the Church, however, relates exclusively to spiritual concerns, and has no connection with business of state, war, finance or other worldly matters. What the Ecumenical Council have now done is to declare that this infallibility respecting things of faith and rules of morals, which has always been regarded as belonging to the Church, henceforth attaches to the head of the Church, to the Pope. Whenever he speaks in that capacity upon religious and moral subjects, he is infallible; but any suggestion of bringing the divine powers which are henceforth attributed to him into the settlement of the difference between France and Prussia must be regarded as absurd, even by those who do not consider it blasphemous. Possibly, however, the *Tribune* intended only to utter a sarcasm against infallibility, and had no serious idea of calling in the Pope for the purpose which it mentioned.

—There is a queer story among the Cincinnati German printers in regard to Charles Boehler, of their number, who recently died of delerium tremens, and a friend of his named Chris. Steiler. Some three years ago, as the story runs, Steiler, who was at that time accustomed to work at the same desk with Boehler, gathered a group about him in a beer saloon and told them he had had a dream the night before, in the course of which he had seen, slowly drawn before him by black-plumed horses, a hearse, containing a full length coffin, on which was inscribed in large letters, "Charles Boehler, July 10." Boehler was told of this dream, which ever after affected him as a prophecy. Sure enough, he died and was buried July 10. It is supposed by his friends that the very dread of his approaching doom drove him to the liquor which really caused his death by delerium tremens.—*World.*

France and Prussia.

The Strength of the Combatants.

We publish below some facts in regard to the comparative strength of the armies and navies of France and Prussia, which cannot fail, in view of the impending war between those countries, to prove highly interesting to our readers:

STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The number of men under arms in France is 1,350,000. Under the law of February 1, 1868, the army was organized in three grand divisions—the active army, 400,000 men; the reserves, 400,000; and the National Guard, 550,000.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The fleet on the 1st of January last year was composed as follows:

Description.	*Number.*	*Guns.*
Screw steamers, iron clad,	55	1,062
Screw steamers, non iron-clad,	233	2,018
Wheel steamers,	51	116
Sailing vessels,	100	914
Total,	439	4,680

Besides these there were 8 screw steamers, iron-clad, with 68 guns, and 23 non iron-clad, with 144 guns building.

The French naval force consists of 72,446 men. There are two admirals, C. Rigauld de Genouilly and F. T. Trehouart; 6 active vice admirals, and 30 active counter admirals.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The German military organization is complete, and, according to a statement in the *Military Gazette*, "a million soldiers can at any moment be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian troops, the same authority adds, consist of 325 battallions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,149 guns, and 12 battallions of engineers, making in all 410,000 soldiers. To these should be added the Federal contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and Hesse Darmstadt—in all 53,000 men. But this force of 453,000 only represents the standing army of North Germany. *In case of invasion, and then only*, Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria, and immediately order a reserve, consisting of an army of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year.—He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of this term enters the Landwehr or Militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr he is finally enrolled in the Landsturm until he is fifty years of age.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is the King. The chief of the staff is Gen. Moltke. The regular army is divided into 12 corps d'armee and 24 divisions.

THE PRUSSIAN NAVY.

Count Von Bismarck has been able to assert that the Prussian navy is now second to none in the Baltic sea. Since 1860 vessel after vessel has been rapidly launched, until Prussia, which a few years ago was contemptible on the sea, has now become a formidable naval power. According to the latest returns, the fleet of Prussia is composed as follows:

Description.	*No. of Vessels.*	*Guns.*
Iron-clads,	4	49
Frigates and Corvettes,	9	232
Gunboats,	23	54
Yacht,	1	2
Paddle Corvettes,	3	15
Sailing Vessels,	59	315
Total,	99	637

The steam fleet is being increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of.

The vessels on commission are manned by 5,012 sailors, 737 engineers, 370 carpenters and mechanics, 192 warrant officers. Besides this there is a reserve of 4,156 men which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve, called *see wehr*, which acts only in time of war, and may be translated sea militia.

A LIE NAILED.—The New York *Times* published a statement a few days since to the effect that the Democratic vote returned at the last election in New York city was about equal in some districts to the number of inhabitants returned by the census-takers. The reporter who got up the article must have been drunk at the time he prepared it, and the editor who published the story must have been laboring under some inability to comprehend figures. The whole vote of wards, in which there are a number of polling places, was compared with the population of single precincts. A true statement of the case shows that not more than one vote was cast to seven inhabitants. The usual allowance in rural districts is one voter to six inhabitants, and in large cities like New York, where many unmarried men find employment, it would not be strange to find one voter to every five of the population.—The vote returned being only one to seven inhabitants shows that there was still a reserved force at home. Had all the votes of the city been polled the Democratic majority would have been still larger than it was.

The Radicals want to find some excuse for the passage of the new Naturalization bill which discriminates against foreign-born citizens, and these lying reports in regard to the conduct of elections in New York city are gotten up for that purpose. The subterfuge will not avail them. The lie was promptly nailed as soon as made, and the falsehood did not travel far until truth overtook it. The Radicals will find out in the end that they can gain nothing even in New York city by the odious Naturalization bill, and their appointment of federal officials to spy around the polls and superviso elections. The Democratic majority in the great metropolis of the country will not be lessened. With a full poll of the legal vote it can be greatly increased.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A shooting affair took place on Saturday morning week at Locustdale, Columbia county, just on the border of Schuylkill, involving loss of life. It seems that John Phillips, unmarried, and a blacksmith, boarded with Richard Palmer, who is married and keeps house. Palmer came home on Saturday morning and shot Phillips. Palmer states the cause to have been criminal intimacy with his wife. The dying deposition of Phillips denies this. He says that Palmer came home about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning drunk, that he commenced abusing his wife, and then coming up stairs to Phillips, who was in his bed, ordered him to get up and leave the house. While he was putting on his clothes, Palmer ran into another room for his revolver. Phillips then started, half dressed, to run out of the house. He was followed by Palmer, who, when he reached the door, fired three shots at him, one ball taking effect in his back, passing through his body. Phillips died at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. It is stated that before he died he told a friend to go to his trunk in Palmer's house, and that he would find $280, part of which could be used for his funeral expenses. The friend went, opened and examined the trunk, but found no money. After Phillips had been shot, Palmer's wife escaped from the house, fearful for her life at the hands of Palmer, who at the time of the shooting was much infuriated. Palmer was arrested, and after a hearing before a justice of the peace at Centralia, was committed to jail at Bloomsburg to await his trial.

THE WAR.

The fall of bloody rain, says the Philadelphia *Age* has not yet commenced in Europe. It is, however, daily expected. The contest cannot long be delayed, as the armies are getting into such positions as will make the postponement impossible. Five French army corps are on the frontier of France, and the Emperor's headquarters will be at Nancy. Large detachments from the army of Algiers are daily arriving at Laseilles, and pushing on to the scene of action. These troops have seen much service, and are hard, determined fighters. Their officers are also among the most skilled in the French army. The Emperor and Prince Imperial will take the field in a few days, and then the whole line will be put in motion. The *Journal Officiel* publishes a proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France, in which, after putting the cause of the war upon Prussia, he declares that "the people composing the great Germanic nationality, shall dispose freely of their condition." This is a wily movement.

The headquarters of the Prussian Army are at Kreutzenach, a town and watering place of Rhenish Prussia, on the Nahr, eight miles south of Bingen, and the garden spot of Germany. General de Kerboch will command the Fifth Army Corps, and Lieutenant General de Colborn the Eighth. Prince Royal, Frederick William, commands the left of the Prussian Army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre, and Herwarth von Bittenfield the right. The defences of the const will be entrusted to General von Falkenstein.—The different corps are in fine condition, and anxious for the fight. All Germany is aroused, and the volunteer corps filling up rapidly. They will hold the depots while the volunteer troops are actively engaged. King William is welcomed wherever he appears, and the enthusiasm is intense. A competent military authority in speaking of the condition of France, says: "The geographical position of France, as well as the enormous amount of her population, renders her capable of prolonged resistance. Bounded on the south by the almost impassable Pyrenees, on the west by the broad ocean, on the north by the English Channel, she has but to spring forward to her eastern line, overrunning Belgium, as she must and will, and lay her legions in quintuple strength, all along her natural boundary, the Rhine. Reposing there, with her Spanish frontier protected by the Pyrenees, she may rest forever without fear of penetration by any outside force. Her base of operations is her centre, where her people grow their food; and her lines of communication to the armies on the frontier are short interior lines. The lines of the outside armies, on the contrary, must widely radiate, and depend upon bases of operations more or less distant from the point of attack. The armies of France, therefore, after having acquired the whole of Belgium and the entire left bank of the Rhine, which is all that she desires, would be equal, through her short lines of communication and facility of striking from her center to all points of the exterior, to five times the number of the enemy." In order to make the plan of the campaign complete, the Prussian troops have fallen back and are concentrating between the fortresses of Coblentz and Mayence. Opposite Coblentz, across the Rhine, is the celebrated Prussian fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. This fortress has always been considered impregnable. It has succumbed only twice to an enemy; and on these occasions the event was brought about at one time by treason and the other by famine. It has, on the other hand, been repeatedly attacked unsuccessfully. In 1868, it was in vain beseiged by the French under Marshal Boufflers, though the celebrated Vauben directed the works against it; and even Louis XiV repaired to the spot in order to be an eye-witness to its surrender. Again, in the course of the wars of the Revolution, it was frequently invested by the French without success. If Napoleon means to invade Prussia he will have to attack this place, and that will be an undertaking of the greatest magnitude.

THIS MORNING, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, dates the thirteenth day of July, and the fifteenth is designated for the adjournment of Congress. In two days, therefore, the present session will be at an end, and no one will regret it unless it be the lobbyists and the speculators in and out of the two Houses. When the session commenced, a strong hope was entertained that wise and comprehensive measures would be matured to relieve the financial, commercial and political difficulties of the times. But after a session of more than seven months, there is but little result except disappointed hopes and vain expectations. It would be most difficult for any one familiar with Congressional history to point out a session characterized by so great an amount of the merest caprice in attempting legislation. There is scarcely an important subject (not of a party nature) upon which the two Houses agreed, and scarcely one upon which either House agreed with itself from the beginning to the end of the consideration of any one principal measure. It appeared to be the fate of nearly every important bill to be matured up to a certain point, and then to be either defeated by the House which matured it, or else to be revolutionized by the other House, after it got there. Then came a series of backings and fillings—the inevitable conference committee—and hybrid compromises that are of very little account either way. It would have been much better if such matters had been left alone. The country has been kept in a condition of uncertainty, and business unsettled, and all to no purpose. As the session closes there will be a sensation of relief, just as there is in this State after the adjournment of the Legislature.

—The expense of taking the census of 1860, in round numbers, was $1.700.000. To defray the expenses of taking the census of 1870, $3.000 000 will be reqnired. A slight difference between Democratic and Radical rule, but a difference which tax-payers cannot fail to appreciate.

The European War--A Change Demanded at Washington.

If the war between France and Prussia is to last through two or three campaigns, and draw all Europe into the arena, or compel it to stand sentinel around its borders, then the United States, if their government were in the hands of men of genius and vigor, might embrace the opportunity to restore its prestige among the nations, and adopt a line of policy that would enable our people to reap rich rewards both on sea and land.

In the wars of the First Napoleon, from Marengo to Wagram, Jefferson presided at the White House, and Madison managed our foreign affairs. Our commercial marine grew with astonishing rapidity, covering the ocean with its canvas, and doing a profitable share of the carrying trade of the combatants. Our sagacious rulers seized this opportune epoch to purchase and annex to the United States the territory of Orleans, whereby we acquired a wide domain, and forever secured the mouth of the Mississippi, thus changing the face of the North American Continent.

When, nearly half a century later, the great powers of Europe were tugging at each other's throats before the walls of Sevastopol, William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, and the central figure of the national administration. He seized the opportunity to proclaim the doctrine, in his famous correspondence with Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, in the Koszta case, that the American flag covers the head of a naturalized citizen, and claimed his undivided allegiance, in whatsoever part of the world he might happen to be found. He thus prepared the way for those treaties since concluded with foreign powers, in which the doctrine is acknowledged to the great advantage of our adopted citizens.

And when Gov. Marcy found that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was violating our neutrality laws in the interest of one of the parties to the Crimean war, he did not fawn around him and encourage his relatives to accept his retainers, but at the close of an able dispatch, wherein he went over the entire grounds of the controversy, he intimated to Crampton, in diplomatic style, that he might deem it convenient to extend his travels beyond the boundaries of the United States, and so he would find his passports enclosed. In plain English, he dismissed him, and Crampton packed his trunk and left for home.

But how is it now? Have we a President that can initiate a policy adapted to the exigency? Rather is he fitted to go junketing around the country, the deadhead of railroad conductors and tavern keepers, a sort of wondering Wilkins Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. And for a Secretary of State, we have a faint imitation of Turveydrop in the matter of deportment, but who, in respect to the serious duties of his office in a great crisis like that now upon us, is barely fit to be the custodian of the red tape of the department. And his Assistant Secretary is a man who has been convicted by the legislature of Massachusetts of receiving bribes!

If the republicans hope to retain any part of the confidence of the public, they should demand an immediate change in the State Department, and give the country to understand that President Grant must leave the White House at the close of his present term.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER OUTRAGED.—A most dastardly outrage was committed by a black man on Saturday night last. The unfortunate persons are Mrs. Felz and her daughter, who reside about one mile above Shoemakersville, along the Reading Railroad. On the night mentioned, Mr. Feltz was away from home, having gone to the store in the village. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a knock was heard at the door, and Mrs. Feltz, from the manner of the knock, discovered that it was not her husband, and therefore refused to open the door. Finding that he could not gain an entrance at this door, he proceeded to the cellar door and succeeded in getting in, when he called to the ladies to come down. At this time, the ladies understanding his design, ran out of the house, taking different directions, when the fiend followed them and overtook the mother, whose escape was prevented by having fallen into a ditch. She made a desperate struggle to get away, but the grip of the black wretch was so firm that the print of the hand could be seen on her body a few days after, and thus had to submit to the hellish work. After this was accomplished he left the mother in an insensible condition, and followed the daughter, who was soon overtaken, she having sank down, overcome with fright, and outraged her in the same way. The fiend then left, and up to this time, has not been arrested. Mrs. Feltz was taken up by her husband, who had just returned home, and placed in bed, and suffered much until Sunday evening. The daughter is still suffering, and, it is believed, is injured for life. This unfortunate affair caused much excitement and indignation in the neighborhood, and if the perpetrator had been caught he would not have been spared. On Thursday a colored man was arrested at Reading on suspicion, from the fact that he was at Leesport on Sunday; but, no evidence having been found against him, he was discharged. The officers are still on the lookout, and we hope will get the right man.—*Hamburg Rural Press.*

THE Philadelphia Sunday Mercury thus discourses upon the troubles which beset the negro cadet at West Point:

The exceedingly disagreeable situation of this citizen of African descent, illustrates the folly of the Radicals in attempting to force an equality between the two races so different as the white and negro. Legislation cannot overcome or suppress the instincts of nature nor obliterate the distinctions made by the Almighty between the various races of his creatures. A buzzard and an eagle are both birds, but not "birds of a feather," and nothing within the power of man could make them "flock together." The negro is to the white man what the buzzard is to the eagle; yet, if the Radical doctrine is to be permanently incorporated in our institutions, we shall have to commit the crime against nature of placing both these dissimilar birds upon our national banner! But the eagle will peck and tear his companion of disgusting odor and appearance, just as his young representatives at West Point are pecking at the buzzard's representative now caged in the Academy with them. These naturally incompatible elements will never mix harmoniously in our governmental and social affairs, and the poor buzzards are doomed to just such a pecking and plucking as the colored cadet, Smith, complains of. It may be wrong, but it is natural and, as we have said, legislation cannot conquer nature, nor the laws of Congress repeal the laws of God.

—Hon. Alex. Stephens has written a letter repelling the statement that his book makes Mr. Davis responsible for the failure of the Confederate army to advance after the battle of Manassas, saying, "on the contrary I expressly state that in my opinion the Confederate army at Manassas was in no condition to make an advance after the great battle at that point."

General News Items.

—Grant is fond of salted shad.

—A petrified forest has been discovered in Lake county, California.

—Benj. Robinson, a merchant of Lowell, and John E. Stonell and John Shea of Boston, attempted suicide on the 24th, but failed.

—Among the prisoners of the York (Pa.,) jail is a man who has been confined for over nine years for refusing to answer a question in court.

—Some workmen digging in Iowa broke into a cave, the air from which was so cold as to freeze the water in a pitcher and drive the men away.

—A public-school teacher in Iowa, who is conscientiously opposed to whipping, has been dismissed for twisting a little girl's neck round till she became senseless.

—It is reported that Senator Revels was ejected from a street-car in Louisville on Wednesday, and will bring a civil suit against the company in consequence.

—The Grand Haven (Mich.) *News* consoles radical farmers who complain of hard times, by advising them to "go naked, eat greens, and vote the republican ticket."

—There is a cannon in the Palais Royal which is discharged by the heat of the sun concentrated by a magnifying glass. It is so regulated as to go off immediately at noon.

—The majority for Grover, Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon, is 631, a gain of 958 since last governor's election, when Woods, Radical, was elected, by 327 majority.

—Only three counties in Illinois gave majorities against the new Democratic Constitution of that State. The Supreme Court just chosen consists of four Democrats and three Republicans.

—Twelve thousand five hundred dollars have been appropriated by Congress for a negro college in Chester county in this State. All for the negro; nothing for white men, is the motto of the Radicals.

—Professor Welling, of the old *Intelligencer*, and Mr. Harvey, ex minister to Portugal, will edit the new Democratic organ at Washington. It will be called "The Patriot," and have a capital of $100.000.

—A Long Branch Jenkins asserts that the hotel proprietors at that place made up and presented Grant with a fifty thousand dollar purse, which induced him to agree to stay there several weeks this season.

—The census taker on Hooper's Island, Md., has discovered a colored woman aged 117 years. For a wonder she did not claim to have been a servant to General Washington. Perhaps she forgets all about it.

—Christiana Scheelkopl, a German servant girl, twenty-three years of age, and seven weeks in this country, was frightfully and probably fatally burned at Reading, on Friday last, while trying to light a fire with coal oil.

—Judge Paschal, of Texas, has written a letter to the President praying for the release of all persons imprisoned by order of military commissions. The judge argues that according to the bill of rights their incarceration is illegal.

—Details of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin, China, are received. The first accounts did not exaggerate the horrors of the affair. Neither age nor sex were spared, and some persons were burned to death in the buildings destroyed.

—An Illinois lady, without the slightest ascertainable moral or emotional provocation, has been weeping without intermission for nearly a month, and physicians recommend a patent sewer as the only means of saving her from a watereye grave.

—At a fire in Boston on Monday, 25th, property valued at $500,000 was destroyed, and one fireman was so badly injured that he died. On the same day nearly the entire business portion of Colebrook, N. H., was laid waste by the same devouring element.

—An inquest was held in New York on Friday upon the body of the late Austrian Consul, General C. de Loosey, who died suddenly the night previous. The *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Grant, residing in Andover, Mass., died suddenly on Friday afternoon, from the sting of a bee. Immediately after she was stung she lay down on a lounge, saying "I am dead," and going into convulsions, died in about two hours afterwards.

—Springfield, Fayette county, is excited over a huge ghost that is reported to have been seen in and about a house in that place. The ghost is said to have a semblance of an immense man with great horns on his head. When approached it is said to vanish instantly.

—Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, arrived in Cincinnati on July 23d, from California.—She visited that city to confer with Captain Hall on the subject of the proposed Arctic expedition, and was to leave for Washington on Monday.

—Gen. Wm. A. Leech, Register of Wills of Philadelphia, died a few days ago. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, by whom he was elected to that office in 1867. He was a graduate of West Point and served with distinction from the breaking out until the close of the war.

—The "Duplex Elliptic" has again proved of service in the saving of life. An unfortunate girl attempted suicide a few days ago at St. Louis by jumping into the river. The fall rendered her insensible, and the hoop-skirt kept her afloat until rescued by one of the loungers about the wharves.

—On opening a box car of a train for Boston, Wednesday morning at Windsor, Vt., it was found that of one hundred and twenty-five lambs confined therein, and on the way to market, *only four* were alive! One hundred and twenty-five lambs crowded into a tight car, on a hot day, was the work of a fiend or a fool.

—The Lynchburg News says: "It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of the road. They are induced to take this step, it is said, because of the unreliability of the negro laborers, who have left and are still leaving the road in large numbers."

—The Vevay Democrat says old Jesse Grant was in clover for two days at Covington, Ky., during the stay of Dan Rice's circus there. He said that the negro riding the educated mule was worth the price of admission, and reminded him forcibly of Ulysses in his younger days. The old man was admitted at half price, the same as other children.

—The Cincinnati *Inquirer* thus notices General Sheridan's mission to the Old World at this time: "A war in which armies confine themselves to fighting armed men, and don't make a practice of shooting pestilence stricken women and children, will have so little in common with Sheridan's style, that he will hardly care to waste much time in watching its progress."

—Jeter Philips, the Richmond wife murderer, after having been respited twelve times, was brought to the gallows on Friday afternoon. He made a full confession of his crime. On the scaffold he wept continually, and exhibited other signs of nervous prostration. He omitted the usual speech, and, when the drop fell, struggled violently some minutes before life was extinct.

—Two little girls, aged five and [illegible] years, daughters of Mr. Joseph T. Will[illegible] living in Cedar township, about ten [illegible] west of Muscatine, Iowa, were burned [illegible] death on the 18th. A concerto is [illegible] they were playing caught fire—it is [illegible] posed from matches in their possession [illegible] the door (the only means of escape) [illegible] enveloped in flames at the outset, they [illegible] rendered helpless.

—Andrew Johnson never received a [illegible] palpable snub than was administered [illegible] poor Grant in ignoring his anxious [illegible] to Congress on the last day of the session. Every puny whipster takes his kick at [illegible] He may retire to Long Branch and [illegible] his pipe, attend the races, or fiddle [illegible] nobody cares what he does, and he seems [illegible] be in the happy condition of not caring [illegible] anybody thinks about him.

—The Danville, (Ky.) *Advocate* says [illegible] from very good authority, that negroes [illegible] have expressed a purpose to vote for [illegible] Democratic candidate on personal considerations, have been threatened with violence. The 'loyal league' has effectually taboo[illegible] any 'scratching' of tickets, and, [illegible] desirous any colored man may be to [illegible] his vote for those who have befriended him in time of need, he dare not do so."

—Two enterprising Marcy boys have started a drove of horses from Los Angeles, Cal., for the eastern world. They are now driven eight hundred and fifty miles, to Salt Lake, and then put on the cars for the East. They cost the Yankees about ten dollars a head. If this venture succeeds an unlimited supply can be had from the same quarter, one single ranchman having a thousand more of the same sort to sell.

—The obsequies of the late Minister Bigelow were celebrated on Friday at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Washington, by M. Berthemy appeared as chief mourner. All the foreign legations were present, including Baron Gerolt. Also, members of the Cabinet, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Senators Cameron, Stockton, and other prominent persons. After services at the church the body was shipped to New York.

—Notwithstanding the fact that France and Prussia are at war, the remains of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, were borne to her own hands dressed and decorated, to the altar of St. Matthew's church, Washington, on Friday, on the occasion of the funeral service over the remains of M. Bigelow, French Minister, and presided over the arrangement of the mourning [illegible] proper to be used on such occasions, and administration of funeral rites.

—The President having appointed [illegible] to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at Washington who never was admitted to the bar, and who is now a twelve hundred dollar department clerk, the bar of the district have held an indignation meeting, appointed a committee of three lawyers to protest against the confirmation, the judge of the Court called on the President, but Grant said he thought his nominee competent to be a judge, as he had read law two years.

—It is said that immediately after the recent earthquake, in the middle of the night, on Chalybeate mountain, about twenty miles from Arkadelphia, Ark., where the rock is almost as hard as a rock before, there appeared a quagmire, and several persons attempting to ride over it before being acquainted with its character, had their horses mire so they had to be pried out. The shock is said to have been very severe in that immediate locality.

—The match game of base ball, at the Union Park, Chicago, on Saturday, between the Mutuals, of New York, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, resulted in the [illegible] feat to the Chicago club that it ever experienced, and, in fact, the most decided defeat ever inflicted on any club with any reputation which extended beyond the limits of the town whence it hailed from. The Mutuals stood for the Mutuals nine, and the White Stockings nothing, being shut out nine times in succession.

—Recruiting agents are at work in New York to enlist soldiers for the French and Prussian service. They can't do it. No man can be enlisted in this country to serve under the flag of any other country. If any citizen of the United States is desirous of fighting on the French or Prussian side in the present war, he can do so by going to the country for which he desires to fight. But no armed, organized, or enlisted body of men can leave this country to fight for any other. It is forbidden by the neutrality laws.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO CHINA.—*From China to Philadelphia, New York and Havre.*—By means of the [illegible] rail which reach from ocean to ocean, and the direct result of the great route that stretches across the Continent, from Omaha to San Francisco, a freight line has been established which completely eclipses any other enterprise of the kind ever attempted. The line referred to extends from China and Japan to Philadelphia, New York and Havre. Shipments are made direct from the former to the latter places, the time to New York being from forty to forty-five days, and to Havre from forty-five to fifty-five days. The rates of freight are as follows:

TO NEW YORK.

In gold to San Francisco, from China, in currency to the citizen to New York.

Raw silk, 8¾ cents per pound; teas, 8 cents per pound; fancy goods, San Francisco to New York, 6¾ cents.

The above rates include all expenses of transportation and shipping at San Francisco.

RATES OF INSURANCE BY THIS LINE.

Yokohama to New York, teas and other goods, 1½ per cent.; raw silk in bales, 2. Hong Kong to Boston, teas and other goods, 1½ per cent.; silk in bales, 2½. Shanghae, teas and other goods, 1½; raw silk in bales, 2½.

TO HAVRE—IN GOLD.

Raw silk, 10½ cents per pound. Silk worm eggs, 25 cents per pound.

RATES OF INSURANCE BY THIS LINE.

Yokohama to Havre, raw silk, 1½ per cent.; silk worm eggs, 1½. Hong Kong and Canton to Havre, raw silk, 1½; silk worm eggs, 1½. Shanghae, raw silk, 1½; silk worm eggs, 1½.

Shipments upon the above route will commence immediately, and will, without doubt, prove such a success as the magnitude of the undertaking deserves.

AN affecting incident occurred [illegible] afternoon, in this city, at the funeral [illegible] two children of Mr. Wm. Reiff. The children, one a boy, aged about 7 years, the other a girl, aged about 17 months, were laid in one coffin. A dog belonging to the family, generally very cross toward strangers, but a great favorite with the children, appeared to fully comprehend the loss of his little playmates, and approaching the open coffin, just before it was finally closed to be taken to the Cemetery, he licked the face of the little boy in an affectionate manner. He was driven away; but when the procession arrived at Charles Evans' Cemetery the dog was there, and when the coffin was set upon the ground he crept beneath it, and laid down under the coffin. When the coffin was finally removed the dog made no resistence, but as it was lowered into the grave he uttered most pitiful howls, and seemed overcome with grief. The scene was a very affecting one and there was scarcely a dry eye among those who witnessed it.—*Reading Eagle.*

—Congress could not have more plainly indicated its contempt for the President than it did in adjourning without considering a single message in regard to the condition of affairs in Europe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRIZE STORY.—*The Little Corporal Magazine* this sum for a prize story. Those who can send twelve cents to the publishers, Alden & Miller, Chicago, Ill., for the August No. which gives full particulars.

Toast.—Here's long life to all sensible men! We'll tell you the reason why, because they're all funny fellows, and always buy their goods from Fry. So if in this toast you share, no longer you should fail to buy where, no longer you need wear, and cheap goods any one need wear, and cheap at the store of A. G. Fry, in Ebensburg at the street called High.

In the absent of the mind to a given time. Given the proposition, "James J. Fran has cheap clothing," and the next thing you believe it, and believing it, you go to Mr. Clinton street, Johnstown, and go there, and buying you save money, and labor, and hoarding money which horde money, and hoarding money rich, and getting rich you feel good.

WANTED, a good, energetic person, (either gentleman or lady) to take an agency for the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for this county and vicinity. To the right kind of a liberal commission or salary will be paid. Call on or address R. NELSE TAYLOR, Agent, No. 86 Franklin street, or P. O. Box 86, Johnstown, Pa. [Jul.28.-3t.]

Hottest.—The weather is too hot to eat or sleep, but it is of just about the temperature for securing a brilliant and impossible likeness of any kind at the Gallery 52 to up and delightfully cool and comfortable Rooms of Mr. T. R. Evans, in Evan's Block on High street. Wipe the perspiration from your brow, and go and get your picture taken.

Corn Up.—One of the first things affected by the European war was flour, which rose one dollar per barrel in less than no time. All the probabilities are that it will go higher. E. J. Mills, who always keeps the best flour, feed, etc., is still selling at the old market rates, and ought to have a big custom just now. Lay in a barrel or two.

Bear.—A great big bear came out of the woods—out of the wilderness—who stole the ham, but John J. Nobody stole the ham, but John J. Mof Johnstown, steals the hearts of the people who go in droves to the Cheap Mansion corner and carry away armsful of John's clothing and dress goods, and notions, and hats. Light summer goods are now being given away by Mr. Murphy.

Way of the World.—Some folks care not but pleasure, while others strive for wealth; but more sensible they who care, provided of course that they do their trading from Fry. So if in this toast you share, no longer you should fail to buy where the cheap dry goods and grocery store of Mr. A. G. Fry, in Ebensburg is the best of everything and knows how to please his customers in goods and prices.

Home.—What is home without a mother, and a man without a hat—a tip top hat—a fashionable hat—a beautiful hat. Then go to the Hat Parlor, No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, where you will find any quantity of fashionable hats and caps, and make a suitable purchase down the money, and look like a gentleman to me. Take it all in all, what is a father in the inconsolable "lovyer," especially when he has about made up his mind to "pop the question" and buy the wedding ring at Roberts' immense watch, clock, jewelry and fancy emporium, where fancy goods are in profusion and sold at the right kind of prices.

Cash Boots!—Saucy little scalawags often ask honest, quiet farmers, "Go it, boots!" or some silly expression. Better go to work, and help these farmers do, and make an honest effort to save your money, and then go to the well-known store of M. H. Mayer and buy the best, most comfortable wearing apparel you ever had and then you can go it, boots, too, and be a fine looted, bare headed and bare legged Mr. Lo, the poor Indian. So go it, boots! No. 2, Opera House, Johnstown, Pa.

Galaxy.—A new serial story by a distinguished American writer, whose name is held in reserve, is to be begun in the August Galaxy, the greatest galaxy of modern times is the display of fashionable goods in the show windows of Leopold Mayer, No. 313, Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Mayer has the largest dry goods on record, and he now offers them at closing out prices. Now is the time for bargains in dress goods, dry goods, hats and bonnets, trimmings and notions.

Crossed Through.—The Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia passed through last Sunday, but that did not prevent Leopold & Brother from selling a large amount of ready-made clothing at No. 311, Main street, Johnstown, on that day and on every other day before and following and on every other day before and following. Scores of the neatest fitting garments were procured from them by those who were fortunate enough their agency. Made-up clothing of the best quality and of every style kept for sale in the immense Clothing Emporium. Give them a call.

Shun Fly!—Of all the pests beneath the skies there is none that bothers both foolish and wise more, and to such naughty feelings give rise, as the pests of creation, the abominable flies,—before you will, do what you may, the flies are present in battle array, but let not this annoy you for even a day, with money in hand ready to pay, from going to Shoemaker's, the best way, where all kinds of goods, both cheap and gay, can be bought very cheap—and that's what we say you should do right away.

Come Again.—From his tour matrimonial friend Oatman has come, and like all benedicts he puts up his thumb, figuratively speaking, to the end of his nose, as much as to say, "Good pains and the woes of bachelor life and single blessedness I now defy. The world knows will no longer beset him in the pathway of life, now that he's got a helpmeet and wife. All of which is a very nice argument for our friend and for all, and makes him look like a morning star, or some other cheerful sight, and imbues him with a stronger desire than ever to make his many friends and customers as happy as himself, if that were possible, by selling them any amount of dry goods, notions, fancy goods, notions, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, flour, etc., at the same cash rates prevailing in this market, notwithstanding the fact that the war is playing havoc with prices and sending up all kinds of goods higher than a kite." Remember that the name of M. L. Oatman & Co. is worthy of your patronage, and before you go to test the truth of that assertion is to buy a bill of goods and then find out that money can be saved and entire satisfaction secured.

The Very Best.—Munson's Copper Tubular Fishing Rod, with Spiral Flanges, has been used on thousands of buildings in all parts of the United States; and in a test of thirteen years no instance of their inefficiency has occurred. It has received the first premiums at many State Fairs and Institutes, and was never beaten in any scientific contest. It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors of colleges and scientific men, as the best rod ever invented, possessing all the elements required to protect buildings from lightning. Its cost surpasses twenty iron rods, or a solid copper rod an inch and a half thick. It does not rust out of order, but will endure as long as the stone stands on which it is erected. No holes made in slate or tin roofs, and in every respect the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed. The Association of Architects and Builders is recommended to the merits of this rod. Manufactured by LOCKHART & CO., 234 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and put up in Cambria county by RICHARD JONES, Johnstown, Pa., who will promptly execute work entrusted to him in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. P. O. Box 50, Johnstown, Pa.

Cheapest—Simplest—Best!—Gearing all steel and warranted in McLanahan, Stone & Co.'s (Hollidaysburg, Pa.) *Mower*, which they offer free of freight for $110. They have also the best *Independent Spring Tooth Hay Rake*, *Lever Knife Grinders*, *Self-Raking Reaper*, *Grain Spring Drills*, *Combined Clover Hullers*, *Cider Mills*, &c., &c. McLANAHAN, STONE & CO., Hollidaysburg, Pa. [m.12.3m.*]

STONEROAD'S CATHARTIC SYRUP, for Piles, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all cases instead of PILLS. EPSOM SALTS, Sulphur, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale by SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [June 16, 1870.-1y.]

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : JULY 28, 1870.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAIL ROAD.—On and after **Monday, June 13th, 1870,** Trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTING--Leave Ebensburg

At 8:50 A. M., connecting with Pittsburgh Express West.

At 6:15. P. M., connecting with Mail Train West and Philadelphia Express East.

RETURNING--Leave Cresson

At 10:15, A. M., or on departure of Pittsburgh Express West.

At 8:00. P. M., or on departure of Philadelphia Express East.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Somerset county has a white swallow. It is no relation to "white swelling."

—We see by an exchange that a new Democratic newspaper is talked of in Altoona. How is that, T. I. M.?

—Peaches have made their appearance in the market, but the market hasn't made its appearance in this "neck of timber."

—D. R. are the initials of the words which profane people make use of when talking about the weather now prevailing in this latitude.

—The advance guard of "Newton's Mammoth Show" was in town on Monday, but no arrangement for an exhibition in this place was made.

—A negro girl gave birth to a white child near Blacklick station, Indiana county, not long ago. The reputed father lives near Indiana.

—A horse which had been stolen in Allegheny county was recovered a few days since in Blacklick township, this county, in the possession of a man named Bracken, who had bought it.

—A valuable mule belonging to Mr. B. F. Vaughn, of this place, was struck by the Branch engine, on Saturday night last, and came out of the contest with two legs broken. Of course he had to be killed.

—A widow aged 63 and a widower of 59 years, having made up their minds not to spoil two houses with their presence any longer, resumed the matrimonial harness in Conemaugh boro' one day last week.

—Our old friend, James Westfall, engineer, ran the Pacific Express on the Pa. Railroad, on Saturday last, from Altoona to Pittsburgh in three hours and twenty minutes, the best time ever made on that division.

—Jacob Henry and Morris Lockhard left Cookport, some three weeks ago, for Indiana, Pa., but had not reached there or anywhere else, so far as heard from up to last accounts. Fears are entertained for their safety.

—It is due to the Lycoming County Insurance Company to say that it paid, some ten days ago, the claim of Mr. Barker, whose mill recently burned, was insured therein to the amount of $1,000, without unnecessary delay or cavil.

—Bradley's station, on the Branch road, is to be the scene of another grand picnic on the 10th of August. The same commendable purpose that induced the last one is to be served, and we trust that it will be far more successful.

—The musical agents of "Kunkel's Pain Slayer," eight in number, with their magnificent wagon and four fine horses, entertained our citizens a couple of evenings last week, but succeeded in dispensing more music than medicine.

—All the engines in active service on the Pa. Railroad on Tuesday were draped in mourning, and all the shop bells along the entire line were tolled from 4 to 4½ o'clock, p. m., or during the progress of the funeral procession of Mr. G. C. Franciscus, late General Superintendent, which took place in Philadelphia at that hour.

—The regular yearly meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania will be held in this place to-day, (Wednesday,) commencing at 2 o'clock. A temperance meeting will follow in the evening at the Congregational church, when several able addresses on the subject will no doubt be delivered.

—Our butcher friend, Mr. Joseph Gutwald, of Carroll township, does not entertain any serious objection to his name being used in the approaching Democratic County Convention as a candidate for Poor House Director. Mr. G. is a sound, honest Democrat, and is fully competent for the position he "hankers" after. The Convention might go further and fare worse.

—We regret to announce the serious illness of Mr. George Huntley, one of our most estimable citizens and energetic business men, who has been confined to his bed for some ten or twelve days, and whose condition as yet gives but little indication of a change for the better. The numerous friends of Mr. H. will hail with pleasure his early return to his usual good health, and we sincerely hope that they will not have long to wait.

—For several months, we might say years, the city of Altoona has been scourged with the devilish and infernal depredations of incendiaries. By a certain process, well known to the proper authorities of that city, some fourteen alleged participants in this nefarious business were arrested in Altoona on Tuesday of this week, and are now confined in the Hollidaysburg jail.—Among the number is one woman, who is held either as an accomplice or witness. The names of several of the parties are published, but we forbear giving them.

—The somewhat impaired health of his wife has induced our good friend, E. B. McCrum, Esq., of the Altoona *Tribune*, to withdraw his name as an aspirant for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Blair district. This leaves the entire field so far to Col. John A. Lemon, who is about as clever, competent and popular a gentleman as can be scared up anywhere. We don't hanker after State Senators of that stripe of politics, but if it must be so, we would rather take *Lemon* in ourn than swallow the dose in all its naked deformity.

—The *Alleghanian* editor, who is a wonderful fellow to see wonders, has in his possession a petrified something which was taken out of a huge rock split open at the new jail in this place some day last week. The only part of the petrefaction, or whatever it is, that could be removed from the stone is about five inches long, one inch in diameter, and is hollow throughout. It somewhat resembles the thick part of a snake's body, which may account for the editor seeing it, as snakes in stones and otherwise—may be rated as one of his best "holts."

—To those terribly annoying pests, the flies, is directly traceable the occurence of a very painful if not serious accident to our good friend, Mr. J. M. Pircher, of Hollidaysburg. Mr. P. was in his store on Friday morning last, attending to his cow, and while in the act of stooping down to pick up a rope the flies caused the cow to suddenly throw up its head, and in doing so one of her horns struck Mr. P. in the right eye, inflicting a very ugly wound and perhaps destroying the eye itself in time to come. We saw him on Saturday, but the swollen condition of his eye rendered it impossible to determine the extent of his injuries.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PROMINENT MAN.—The prevailing gaieties at Cresson, this county, were sadly brogen in upon, on Saturday morning last, by the announcement that Mr. Geo. C. Franciscus, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, had been found dead in his bed, his spirit having taken its flight, without even his wife, who occupied the same bed, having been made aware of the presence of Death until she found him lifeless by her side about 4 o'clock on the morning named. His death was caused by a complication of diseases with which he had been afflicted for several months. Originally an employee of the now extinct Leech's Transportation Line, he was in 1852 appointed agent of the Pa. R. R. at Baltimore, and in 1853 sent on the same errand to Pittsburg. When the Columbia railroad was purchased he was made superintendant, and in 1858 was made general freight agent of the Pa. R. R. The deceased has left a wife and daughter and an estate valued at $1,000,000.

AN IMMENSE CONTRACT.—The most extensive contract ever awarded in this State was negotiated in Philadelphia, on Friday last, between the Central Improvement Company, (of which Philip Collins, Esq., of the place, and his two brothers, Thomas and Peter, are members,) and the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, for the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad from Shepherdstown, via Charlestown, Front Royal, Lexington, &c., to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Salem, a distance of 231 miles. The whole line, which will cost nearly $9,000,000, is to be completed and ready for the cars within two years, and our word for it there will be no failure, either in time or manner, on part of a company composed of such men as the Messrs. Collins.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—Among the Ladies' Magazine, this is fast taking the lead, not only for the high character of its reading, but for the beauty of its illustrations, and the fulness and variety of its fashion and needle-work departments. Miss Townsend's new story, "*Jacqueline*," increases in interest with every number: while the admirable series of articles on "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," show a breadth and common sense in their treatment of a difficult subject well worthy of all praise. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, the publishers of this elegant periodical, are untiring in their efforts to make it the leading Lady's Magazine of the country. Price, $2 a year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This superb monthly, the pride of the fair sex and the most popular and exquisite of magazines, is ever as true to its mission as the needle to the pole, being not only prompt in reaching its patrons on all occasions, but never failing to bring with it a rich feast of literary matter and beautiful engravings, fashion and pattern plates, etc. The August number fully sustains the high character Godey has honestly earned among the ladies and will be perused by all its readers with the utmost pleasure and profit. L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia.—$3 per year.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, published by T. S. Arthur & Sons of Philadelphia, comes to our table for August as pure, and fresh, and beautiful as ever. To our readers we would say, that if you let them have "*The Children's Hour*." The price is only $1.25 a year, and your children should have it if it cost twice as much.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, July 25, 1870.

Dear Freeman—Some excitement and great merriment was created here last week by the sudden appearance, on our streets, of a large bear in the charge of two Frenchmen, or Italians. It performed many tricks and could dance a polka with its keeper in good style. It is needless to say that the streets were crowded to witness the exhibition. Unfortunately the police arrested both the bear and its keepers and took them to the lock-up. The Autocrat of the Russias, having been introduced to the Burgess, began to *shower* his *benedictions* all over the floor, while his keeper uttered his maledictions, calling His Honor "*Un sot a triple et sage*," "*Pin losta mendicante die ignoranti*," etc.,—all which the Burgess didn't understand. A Franco-German Italian was called in as interpreter—a license to exhibit was paid for—and his Honor did not impose any fine. *Ursa Major* and his keepers departed *sans pare et sans reproache*, and continued to exhibit on the principal of "*chu non s'arrischia non guadagna*." They left town early next morning for a better place than Johnstown. Poor fellows!

A gentleman in this place is the owner of a little mare, six years old, that made a half-mile circuit over a sandy track in one minute and ten seconds, drawing a sulky and driver that weighed four hundred and thirty pounds.—This feat was repeated three times. This beats Beamer's Dexter.

There is a good deal of consultation here in regard to who would be the most available candidates to put in the field the coming campaign. Politicians seem somewhat puzzled about the matter, and there will be chiseling for delegates as well as for candidates. I do not mean, however, that anything dishonorable will be practised.

R. Nelse Taylor, one of our indefatagable business men, wants an agent to sell Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. Couldn't some of the young readers of the *Freeman* step in?

The grand old *respect from a Kruhn's tail* the go here, this warm weather, and ball playing has became *base* and *absolutely obsolete*. Mr. Freeman seems to have kicked up a row with the wickets, as people are pitching into him. We feel like the farmer that saw two spotted pigs fighting—we don't care who licks. But we don't mean to call these great men *pigs*, and we don't like to suggest any analagous cognomen that would indicate *mature age*.

The weather has been extremely hot for the last few days. Indeed, we think we never experienced such intense heat. The end of the world, or a comet, or war, or an election, must be impending, for the elements are melting with fervent heat.

Apropos, the School Directors of Conemaugh borough, fearing that disease or sickness might be caused by the heat, adjourned the schools till the weather cools. Like the fable of the frogs, this was *fun* for the boys, but *death* to the poor half paid teachers. The directors, however, acted magnanimously in the matter, to their credit be it said, and forked over the lost *spondulix*. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall receive mercy," and blessed be the children till cooler weather.

Fishing at night in our rivers, which are now low, has become a pastime with young and old hereabouts. What grand illuminations the burning fagots do make upon the surface of the water. The great comets that sometimes sweep over the heavens, filling the hearts of the people with terror, are not more sublime than the reflection of the fiery blaze upon the surface of the water, on a dark night. Fishing is full of fun!

The following persons were elected to office in Woodvale on Tuesday, the 19th inst.: Burgess, G. W. Easly. Town Council, W. H. Bomboy, D. H. Lucas, E. C. Thomas, L. F. Bingaman, J. L. Feilly. School Directors, L. F. Bingaman and Daniel Berthold, one year; D. R. Lucas and C. W. Easly, 2 years; E. M. Thomas, E. C. Thomas, 3 years. Judge of Election, C. W. Easly. Inspectors, J. N. Griffith, D. Berthold. Constable, D. D. Gongloner. Auditor, D. R. Lucas. The population of Woodvale numbers 200.

Ass't Marshal Englebach is now taking the census of Cambria borough. Mr. E. complains that the task is very difficult, as the men are either at work or sleeping, and the women generally ask more questions than the Marshal himself. We think Mr. E. is doing his duty about as well as any man in his place could do.

A number of young men of this and adjoining boroughs were arrested, on Monday morning last, for playing base ball on Sunday in the new borough of Woodvale. About forty persons were arrested. It will cost each one about $4 and costs.

Two severe storms passed over this place, one on Wednesday and one on Sunday last, in the afternoon of each day, breaking branches off trees and raising a dust generally.

Tuesday, 10o'clock A. M.—Thirteen of the Sunday base ball players appeared before Esq. Rutledge and submitted to a fine of 84 and 77 cents cost each, making the snug sum of $52 for the sinking fund of the State, if the State ever gets it.

St. Peter's Benevolent Society will hold a Picnic on next Saturday, at Woodvale, for the benefit of the Library Association connected with their Society. Let all persons attend, as they are a clever set of fellows and deserve encouragement.

A number of Ebensburgers visited this place the present week on business. Among the number were Messrs. Abel Lloyd, Isaac Crawford and John Fenlon. We are under obligations to Mr. Fenlon for favors received. May his shadow never grow less, and may he be fed till his dying day with ambrosia and nectar, the food of the gods and godesses.

We had a heavy shower again on Monday evening, but still the weather is very sultry.

ROB ROY.

CARROLLTOWN, July 25, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The past week has been very unprolific of news in this bailiwick, although it brought among us a real downright clever gentleman in the person of Mr. Geo. L. Anderson, ambrotype and photograph artist, connected with the extensive establishment of J. L. Rybard, New York. It was the first time I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A., but it needed only this brief acquaintance to convince me that he is not only an excellent artist but a perfect gentleman. While here, owing to the fact that our agricultural friends are busy, and that for that reason a genial gallery is located in our borough, he did not meet with as much success as he deserved or would have attained under other circumstances; yet he took several fine views of buildings, street scenes, etc., while here, all of which elicited much admiration. Mr. Anderson designs to take his gallery during the continuance of the Ladies' Fair which opens at that place to-day, and I bespeak for him a liberal award of patronage from all persons who abide in or visit Loretto during his brief stay.

In my last letter I promised you a statement of the extent of the crops in the eye, hay, etc., featured in this section, which statement was to have been based on actual figures. Some of these I have obtained, but not enough whereon to base a very accurate estimate of the number of bushels and tons produced. As it is a mooted question as to whether or not this section of the county is self-sustaining, I am anxious to gather data enough from reliable sources to solve the mystery, if possible, and hence I postpone further comment for one more week at least.

I believe that I have hitherto neglected to notice the fact that Mr. Aug. Walters has recently renovated and improved his store room and dwelling house. It now presents a changed and improved appearance. "Gust" is one of our go-ahead men, and as a citizen and business man he has no superior among us.

I have been requested to once more call the attention of your readers to the fact that preparations on a grand scale are still in progress to make the picnic at Glen Connell, (St. Lawrence,) on the 10th of next month, the most enjoyable and stupendous affair of the kind ever held in Northern Cambria, or anywhere else, for that matter. E.

MARRIED.

HININGER—NEELY—On Tuesday afternoon last, at the Catholic church in this place, by the Rev. R. C. Christy, Mr. JOSEPH HININGER and Miss MARY NEELY, both of Ebensburg.

Through life's stormy sea may their voyage ne'er vary,
And in fair or foul weather may Joe to his Mary
Be constant and faithful, through weal and through woe,
And may Mary, in turn, be obedient to Joe;
And while others for fortune's best gifts still are fretting,
May the pair still go on to increase and be—getting.

DIED.

MCAFEE—In Allegheny township, on the —th inst., Miss GERALDINE MCAFEE, aged about 26 years.

DEATH to ROACHES, ANTS, RATS, and MICE, in 5 days. **Sure Cure** for all kinds of Piles. Instantly stops Itching. Either sent free on receipt of 50 cents. W. C. RETSOF, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHEAP!--A HANDSOME full-gilt PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, holding Twenty Full-sized Photographs, sent postpaid for 50 cents. Address GEO. BENNETT, Wadsworth, Ohio.

CAUTION!—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any party or parties on my account, unless they produce a written order from me. THEO. M. APPLE.
White Twp., July 7, 1870. [j.21.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Estate of JAMES DOYLE, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the Estate of JAMES DOYLE, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly proven for settlement. ANN DOYLE, Adm'x.
July 28, '70.-6t.* JOHN DOYLE, Adm'r.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business with which I may be favored will receive prompt and careful attention. Collections a specialty. [May 12.]

CLOSING PRICES

Of DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., July 25, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	112¾	112¾
" " '62	109⅜	109⅝
" " '64	109⅛	109¼
" " '65	109⅛	109⅛
" " '65, new	107¾	108
" " '67	108¾	108⅝
" " '68	108¾	109⅛
" 5's, 10-40's	106⅝	106¾
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy...	110¾	111
Due Comp. Int. Notes	19	
Gold	120¾	121
Silver	111	114
Union Pacific R.R. 1st M.B'nds	815	830
Central Pacific R. R.	855	870
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds	755	785

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Having been solicited to permit my name to be used in connection with the Democratic nomination for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for said office, subject of course to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to attend to the duties of the position with strict honesty and fidelity. JOSEPH CRISTE.
Washington twp., June 9, 1870.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Cambria county, or to the will of the Democratic voters of said county, in whatever other manner expressed. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the position honestly and to the bett of my ability, keeping ever in view the interests of the tax-payers. PATRICK SMITH.
Munster Twp., May 12, 1870.-tf.

Save Money by Patronizing

M. L. OATMAN & CO.,

CHEAP CASH DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS, JEANS,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And a Fresh and Complete Stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

Agents, Read This!

$50 to $200 per month made by Agents selling

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON;

OR, MOUNT VERNON AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS—by *BENSON J. LOSSING*. 150 Illustrations, tinted paper, handsomely bound. Only book on the subject. Every family wants a copy. Universally considered the crowning success of Lossing's life. *The handsomest popular book of the year, and the most liberal terms.* Send for our sample circular, (illustrated), etc., and judge for yourself. Agents already at work are doing splendidly. Address E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 117 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria Co., and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Terence Hughes and Frank Hughes, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting on Broad street 50 feet, running back along the lot of Wm. Lacen 132 feet to an alley, and joining the lot of Thomas Halloran—having thereon erected a two story Plank House and a Shoemaker Shop, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of C. B. Ellis.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 14, 1870.

$700. FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at the above price ($700) a TRACT OF LAND, located in Clearfield township, Cambria county, distant about 3 miles from St. Augustine and 11 miles from Altoona. Said tract contains **114 Acres**, about **14 Acres** of which are cleared and have thereon erected a PLANK HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, and a large BARN—the balance of the land being well covered with good oak and spruce timber. The terms of payment will be $350 in hand and the other half in one year, with interest, properly secured. For further information address CHARLES MCKENNA, Mansfield Valley, Pa., Or apply to PATRICK MADDEN, residing near the premises. [le.23.-3m.]

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND situated in Chest twp., Cambria county, on the road leading to Chest Springs—about TWELVE ACRES of which are cleared and have thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and LOG STABLE. The balance of the land is well covered with pine, oak and other valuable timber, and is accessible to market. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further information apply to or address CHARLES WARNER,
Chest Twp., June 9,-3m* St. Lawrence P. O

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Estate of CHARITY DIMOND, dec'd. Letters Testamentary on the estate of CHARITY DIMOND, late of Munster township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing at Wilmore, Cambria county, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
June 16.-6t. JESSE H. DIMOND, Ex'r.

NOTICE—A petition for the incorporation of "THE JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK" having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, notice is hereby given that, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the prayer of the petition will be granted by said Court on the *first Monday* of September next. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, July 21, 1870.-4t.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of Jerome Dawson, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd, either by note or book account, are hereby notified that payment of their respective accounts must be made on or before the *first day of September next*, or recourse will be had to the law for the collection of the same.
WM. J. DAWSON, } Executors.
J. J. KAYLOR, }
July 21, 1870.-3t.*

New Advertisements.

LARGEST--BEST--CHEAPEST!

ENTERPRISE, Industry, Tact, Liberality, and the *Best Talent*, have for over Twenty Years been freely used upon

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

and as a result it is now, pre-eminently, the Largest, Best and Cheapest ILLUSTRATED RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY in the World. Tens of thousands of wide-awake People, all over the Continent, take and and admire the RURAL for its superior *Ability, Value, Illustrations, Style, &c.*

THE PRESS AND PEOPLE PRAISE IT! For example, an Exchange says: "THE RURAL is *the most Elegantly Printed, Ably Edited, Widely Circulated and Heartily Welcomed Paper, as a whole, which now finds its way among the People.*"

☞ Vol. XXII. begins July 2. Try it! Only $1.50 per volume of 26 numbers, or $3 per year. Less to clubs. *Subscribe Now!* Address D. D. T. MOORE, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

50 Cts. will pay for the New York WEEKLY DOLLAR SUN from now to January 1, 1871. ONE DOLLAR will pay for THE SEMI-WEEKLY do. do. 50 cents a month pays for THE DAILY SUN. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York.

PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis. MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Newspaper Advertising.

A book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May, 20, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way: that is, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

SAXON GREEN

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers, *122 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.*

PROMPT, HONORABLE, RELIABLE.

AGENTS WANTED in every city, town and village for the largest and most successful DOLLAR HOUSE in the country.—ONLY ONE endorsed by the leading papers and Express Co.'s of the United State. Our goods give universal satisfaction, our premiums to Agents CANNOT BE EXCELLED, and our checks are free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are UNEQUALED, and our business exceeds in amount all other concerns in this trade combined. ☞ SEND FOR CIRCULARS and FREE CLUB to S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
136 Federal Street, Boston, or 158 State Street, Chicago.

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BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

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CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES

First Mortgage 7 P. C. Gold Bonds

For sale at 90 *and accrued interest.*

Accounts received and Interest Allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Samuel E. Elmore, Pres't. - - Francis D. Douglass, Sec'y.

THIS COMPANY ranks among the first class Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, and by complying with the laws of that State, insures perfect safety to her Policy Holders. It grants 50 per cent loan of premium on Life Policies to its Insured, and by applying all the cash collected from its members to Insurance, gives the largest Insurance attainable for the amount of money invested. Its profits are divided among the Policy Holders, and its Dividends have never been less than 50 per cent., thus bringing the net cost of the Insurance within the most limited means, and affording the protection of a Policy on terms not excelled by any Company.

Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.
COPE & JOHNSON,
Agents for Cambria County,
Johnstown, Pa.
HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management, CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

Nov. 11, 1869.-1y.

FRANK D. STORM, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on Centre street, opposite Colonade Row. (my.5.)

1870. A NEW THING, A BIG THING, 1870.

And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!

The "House of Tudor" Surrendered TO THE SMALL FRY!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! New Inducements!

{High Street!} {Low Prices!}

A. G. FRY

Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of

DRY & DRESS GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps

The Prussian and French Commanders.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE,

the Chief of Staff of the Prussian forces, was born in Mecklenburg, in the year 1800.—His father was an army officer. He was educated at the military school of Copenhagen and entered into the service of Denmark.—But afterward when the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, where his father owned property, was under consideration, he accepted the German side of the dispute, and took service with Prussia, in 1822, gradually rising to a position in the staff ten years later. Shortly afterward he visited Turkey, and was invited by the Sultan to assist in the efforts that monarch was then making to improve the military standing of the Turkish army by the introduction of European reforms.—He seems to have been engaged in the service of different States for several years subsequently. It was not until 1853 that he acquired his present position in Prussia. He published a report of the Austro-Italian war of 1859, with reference to a plan of an expedition which he had projected, but he states that the rapid movements of the French Emperor, who had an army that "he could rely on," rendered his plan nugatory. When at length the Schleswig Holstein question developed into a war, his services under Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the Allies against Denmark, were of the greatest service. His highest abilities were, however, not exhibited until the breaking out of the war between Prussia and Austria. His knowledge of technical detail and the science of war enabled him to take part in drawing up with Bismark the plan of that wonderfully successful campaign, and he expressed himself as never for a moment lacking confidence in it. He took a personal part in the battle of Sadowa, and arranged subsequent negotiations which resulted in peace. Prussia has thorough confidence in his abilities, and he shares with her great War Minister a hold on the popular heart, although personally reserved almost to taciturnity, and devoted to her favorite science, his writings upon which are of great and recognized value.

MARSHAL M'MAHON,

who is to command the armies of France, was born in Sully in July, 1808. He derives his descent from an Irish family, who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart Kings. The McMahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride and historical name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide de-camp to General Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and after holding the post of aide-de camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lt. Colonel of the Foreign line in 1842, Colonel of the Forty-first of the line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1854, General Canrobert left the Crimea, General McMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastapol, September 8, they assigned to General McMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. From his brilliant success on this occasion he was made to wear the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; and in 1855 was nominated a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. General M.Mahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the baton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta in commemoration of the victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in November, 1861, was nominated to the command of the Third corps d'armie October, 1862, and was nominated Governor General of Algeria by decree, Sept. 1, 1846.

AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.—At Upsala, in Sweden, there is a curious and renowned old MS., commonly known as the Silver Handwriting. It is a translation of the Bible into the original Gothic, and the best authorities claim that it was written toward the end of the fifth or the commencement of the sixth century. It was discovered in the sixteenth century, at Verden, on the Ruhr, and its authenticity was at once established. It was taken to Prague, but the Swedes took it away in 1648, and carried it to Stockholm; thence it was taken into Holland, and was brought back again for Sweden by the Chancellor de la Gardie, for $400. He had it magnificently bound in a solid silver cover and in 1669 presented it to the University of Upsala. It is written in silver, on crimson parchment. The headings and a few principal passages are in gold. It is rich in Byzantine tracery of symbolical devices. It numbers 330 leaves, with 20 lines to each page. Only two punctuation marks are used throughout—the period and the colon.

THE COW-TREE.—On the parched side of a rock on the mountains of Venezuela, grows a tree with dry and leathery foliage, its large woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year its leaves are not moistened by a shower—its branches look as if they were dead and withered; but, when the trunk is bored, a bland and nourishing milk flows from it. It is at sunrise that the vegetable fountains flow most freely. At that time the blacks and natives are seen coming from all parts, provided with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow and thickens at its surface. Some empty their vessels on the spot, while others carry them to their children.—one imagines he sees the family of a shepherd who is distributing the milk of his flock. It is named the *palo de vaco*, or cow tree.

NEW REMEDIES FOR BURNS.—Two new remedies for burns are added to the long list. The first is charcoal. A piece of vegetable charcoal laid on a burn at once soothes the pain, says the Gazette Medicale, and if kept applied for an hour cures it completely. The second one is sulphate of iron.—This was tried by M. Joel in the Children's Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland. In this case, a child, four years of age, had been extensively burned; suppuration was abundant and so offensive that the ward was uninhabitable. M. Joel ordered the child a tepid bath, containing a couple of pinches of sulphate of Iron. This gave immediate relief to the pain, and being repeated twice a day—twenty minutes each bathe—the suppuration increased, lost its odor, and the child was soon convalescent.

A SINGULAR TREE.—In the Island of Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—"the sorrowful tree"—because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset, no flowers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell; but the sun no sooner begins to shine on them than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night during the whole year.

AMY BILITY is the sweetest girl of the period.

PETER CAMPBELL'S
IMPROVED
BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters-patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees.

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

GEO. C. K. ZAHM.... ....JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

SLATE!

THE

TWIN CITY

SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters their

VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

ROOFING SLATE!

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Penn'a, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, Cor. Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [my5-6m.

ANDREW MOSES.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supoes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF
FRIENDS DEPARTED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

FIRST NATIONAL
Saddle & Harness Shop
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The subscriber has commenced business at his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all former patrons and the public generally, I invite them to call, with a view of saving money for themselves, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in this or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices.

M. M. O'NEILL.
Ebeneburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

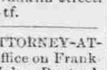
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 23, 1869. 1y.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug. 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

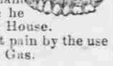


Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST,

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.



☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [may12.]

W. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,

Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21. 1y.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN,
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31. 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER.... ....W. OATMAN
SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business with which I may be favored will receive prompt and careful attention. Collections a speciality. [May 12.]

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j13.

A BALLAD OF THE PERIOD.

PART I.

The auld wife sat at the ivied door
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
A thing she had frequently done before,
And her knitting reposed on her aproned knees.

The piper he piped on the hill-top high
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
Till the cow said, "I die," and the goose said, "Why?" [bleas.
And the dog said nothing, but searched for

The farmer he strode through the dim farmyard
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
His last brew of cider had turned out hard—
The connection of which with the plot one sees.

The farmer's daughter hath frank blue eyes
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
She hears the rook caw in the windy skies,
As she sits at her lattice and shells her peas.

The farmer's daughter hath ripe red lips
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
If you try to approach her, away she skips
Over tables and chairs with apparent ease.

The farmer's daughter hath soft brown hair
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
And I met with a ballad, I can't tell where,
Which mainly consisted of lines like these.

PART II.

She sat with her hands 'neath her dimpled cheeks
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
And spoke not a word. While a lady speaks
There is hope—but *she* didn't even sneeze.

She sat with her hands 'neath her crimson cheeks
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
She gave up mending her father's breeks,
And let the cat roll in her best chemise.

She sat with her hands 'neath her burning cheeks
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
And gazed at the piper for thirteen weeks;
Then she followed him o'er the misty leas.

Her sheep followed her, as her tails did them
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.)
And this song is considered a perfect gem;
And as to the meaning, it's what you please.
—*Chambers London Journal.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Lord Eldon once speaking of circumstantial evidence, remarked; "I remember once, in a case while I was counsel, that the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with perfect self control, evidently feeling himself perfectly safe. At last a surgeon was called who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot, a gunshot wound in the head, and he produced the matted hair, and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into the court, and as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared, the wadding of the gun, which proved to be part of a balled. The other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was arrested. He was hanged."

A SUSPICIOUS IRISHMAN.—A raw Irishman, just over, went into a restaurant, and was asked by the waiter what he would have.

"Why somethin' to ate, ov coorse." was the reply.

A plate of hash was placed before him

"Fot's that?" demanded he.

"That's wittles," was the answer.

He eyed the compound suspiciously for some time, and finally exclained:

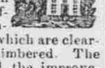
"Be jabers, the man that chewed that can ate it."

WE heard a young lady make this remark: "If fellows are fools enough to spend their money for us girls, and get no thanks for it, we ought to be satisfied." So, all soft headed galoots, take notice and act accordingly.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A fine FARM in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., within four miles of Ebensburg and adjacent to the Turnpike road leading from Blairsville to Huntingdon, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The Farm contains 100 ACRES, about 65 or 70 acres of which are cleared, the remainder being well timbered. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation and under good fence, and has thereon erected a comfortable two-and-a-half story HOUSE, a large FRAME BANK BARN and all necessary outbuildings. There is a never failing spring of pure water and one of the BEST and most THRIFTY Orchards of choice grafted fruit in the county on the premises.

For further particulars call and see the farm or address P. H. BERG,
March 24.-3m.* Box 91, Ebensburg, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The FARM lately owned by EDWARD A. BURKE, dec'd, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, is offered for sale. Said Farm contains 175 ACRES, 80 acres of which are cleared, the balance being well timbered. The land is of the best quality and the improvements are a HOUSE, BARN, &c. There is a good ORCHARD on the premises. For terms, which will be made easy, inquire on the premises, or of the undersigned in Allegheny township.—Possession will be given when sale is effected.



JAMES J. KAYLOR,
April 21.-tf. Executor of E. A. Burke, dec'd

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864 and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M. READE.
Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG,
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

HAY FORK AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

As only a limited number can be supplied for this county, orders for this celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County,

Who can also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, STEEL GRAPPLES for fastenining Pulleys to Beams or Rafters—the most convenient fastenings yet introduced, as they can be put up or taken down without the use of ladders.
Ebensburg, Dec. 2, 1869. 6m.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR
UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

THE TANITE
EMERY WHEEL,
FOR
Gumming Saws,
IS THE
BEST SAW GUMMER!
IN THE WORLD!

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Pa.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,
EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an81.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

1870. Summer. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Speer's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glasswaare, Paints, Varnishes, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869. tf.

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

STREET SWEARING.

The following article, taken from the Grafton (W. Va.) *Sentinel*, might be worth profit by some gentlemen of this place in the habit of congregating on the streets of our own town:

One of the most important subjects that public newspapers is to raise the standard of morality among the people. While we profess to have any special call to preach the gospel, which is a perfect system of morality, we do profess, as editors of a newspaper, to feel it a part of our duty to say something against public cursing and swearing. This is an evil so pernicious in its effects, so direct in its influence upon the public, that it should not go unnoticed, uncondemned and tacitly acquiesced in, by the press of the country. The laws of the State are silent on this question, but if we are not incorrectly, a fine of two dollars is imposed upon a person for every public oath he may utter. It is true that this law is not enforced, the reason, we presume, being that public swearing has become so common, so fashionable, that it would be considered unpardonable offense in any one to have informer, before a justice. Such a course would be considered in this enlightened day of toleration very meddlesome and officious, to say the least.

It is no uncommon thing for one to hear bitter oaths and curses on the streets, at all times from those whose heads were "white as the almond tree," and sometimes even from little boys whose parents are generally responsible for their profanity. How often husbands and fathers are there in this town whose examples even in their own families are such as to make their boys and girls swearers? A boy will learn anything sooner his parents sooner than from any one else. While we are sorry to see so many young men among the boys, we must say that we do not perceive it no wonder, so long as the example is set them by those whose duty it is to set them in the way they should go.

It makes no difference to them as to us, or in whose presence they belch forth their miserable oaths, the presence of ladies in many instances being a check to the most careful practice. There is scarcely a man in town but will tell you she can hear them upon the street but her ears are closed to her feelings mortified by the profanity of some one. To the swearer, it may be that profane language sounds pleasant and musical, but he should remember how disagreeable it is to those of more refined taste.

Boys, don't swear; it is a habit, once persisted in, will degrade you in the estimation of the good and refined. You don't swear; it is impolite, and unmusical, and we are glad to say, that it is universally unpopular with the ladies. We insist that no lady desires a swearing husband. Old man, don't swear. You your soul is not already blackened with oaths; but if you are so habituated to it that you are past reformation, then for children's sake don't swear in their presence.

The good book tells us that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." This must refer to sin, such as swearing on the streets, as cannot reproach another for that of which he knows nothing. If this be true, then a community certainly can come in its share of reproach, which is no inconsiderable portion. Perhaps if our city authorities were to pass an ordinance, and enforce against loud and public profanity, it would be less of it among us and we would be better for it. We hope they will take this subject their attention, for it certainly demands it. Let the ordinance be passed, and to compel a man, if he must swear, to go somewhere, to some lonely spot, somewhere, where he can hear his oaths but his Maker will, is the best how to manage all such incorrigible cases.

We don't wish it understood that Ebensburg is a sinner *this* place in this respect, which is worse than all other towns; for this evil prevails more or less over the land, and is a reproach to the whole country. But we have to deal with our own community, and will do so without fear, favor or affection.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Don't be a lonesum bachelor, lonesum and selfish, unless ov yure hole in the morning, like the old backed beetle, and then backing into the hole every night, suspicious and alone. I would as soon be a stuffed owl and set in a show window, or a tin weathercock on the ridge-pole ov a femall seminary, as a lonesum old bachelor, jeered at by the community of the whole land."

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